

## Important News of Indiana

### MANY NEW STUDENTS ARE ENTERING FRANKLIN

Fraternities and Sororities are Gathering Pledges from Among the Newcomers.

#### SOCIETY ELECTION HELD

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
FRANKLIN, Ind., April 8.—The students and faculty of Franklin College have been most agreeably surprised by the large number of new students who have entered this term, and the manner in which the fraternities and sororities, especially the latter, are "flushing" the new-comers indicates that they are of a desirable character. The Alpha Gamma Alpha Sorority has pledged Miss Wilkes and Miss Collier, of Trafalgar, and Miss Olga McCarty, of Shelbyville. Pi Beta Phi has pledged Miss Mary McDonald, of Indianapolis, and Miss Grace Edwards, of Mitchell.

The Periclean Literary Society has elected the following officers: President, Miss Cora Voyles; vice president, John Coon; first critic, R. C. Stott; second critic, A. K. Morris; secretary, Miss Amy Gaston; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Bryan; treasurer, Thomas Neal; prosecuting attorney, Arnold B. Hall; chaplain, A. D. Huff; warden, Roy W. Warden. The regular term of school was delivered yesterday morning by Prof. E. S. Gardner, of the English department, who chose as his subject, "Morals and Manners." Dr. C. H. Hall, of the Greek department, has been elected to the advisory board of the theological department of the University of Chicago.

#### STUDENT'S DEATH DUE TO HEADACHE POWDER

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
CHANDLERVILLE, Ind., April 8.—Olla Staines, the Washburn College student, who was forced to quit college by a sudden attack of uremic poisoning, caused by taking some headache powders, died at his home, eighteen miles west of here, to-day.

The spring term of Washburn opened last Tuesday under very favorable auspices for a successful term. Mr. A. J. Daniels, M. A., will be the special lecturer this term in jurisprudence. The Pu De La Salle, of Washburn, is making preparations to attend the state convention at Indianapolis on April 28. It is likely that some of the alumni and active members will attend the banquet at the Columbia Club in the evening.

#### VETERANS' COTTAGE TO BE BUILT BY JASPER

Big Membership in the Lafayette Home—Appomattox Day Will Be Celebrated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 8.—After deciding on the location of a new building to be erected by Jasper county at a cost of \$2,000 and completing other business, the board of trustees of the State Soldier's Home adjourned this afternoon. The new Jasper county cottage will stand opposite the Porter county cottage on the circle in the southwest corner of the grounds. Twenty-four applications for admission to the home were received and sixteen were granted. Three were rejected and three held over for investigation. The home now has a membership of 38, the largest in its history. There were twelve deaths during March.

Appomattox day, marking the close of the civil war, will be observed by elaborate ceremonies, including a street parade, orations and exercises at the hall of the Union Veteran Legion, which organization will have charge of the programme. Snook's Guards, of the 10th Indiana, will march in the parade, together with the home band and members of the local encampment of the U. V. L.

#### MR. GOWDY WILL BE HOME BEFORE LONG

Consul General at Paris Will Return to Rush County to Look After Business Matters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 8.—John K. Gowdy, consul general at Paris, France, will arrive here some time soon for a few weeks' stay to attend to important business matters. Mr. Gowdy was appointed consul general at Paris on March 18, 1897, by President McKinley. He was the Republican state chairman at the time of his appointment.

At the time of his appointment he was slightly ridiculed on account of the cut of his whiskers and the fact that he was a farmer by occupation, but inasmuch as the office he had been appointed to was strictly commercial, and inasmuch as these things did not count, and he has filled the position with marked success.

After his appointment he has explained it is understood that he will return to Rush county and spend the remainder of his days on his big farm in Posey township of this county.

#### BADLY INJURED WHILE DYNAMITING STUMPS

Farmer Near Warsaw Investigated a Fuse Which He Thought Had Been Extinguished.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WARSAW, Ind., April 8.—While engaged in dynamiting stumps near this city, this afternoon, Julius Boss, a farmer, received injuries that may prove fatal.

Boss had placed two heavy charges under a stump, one of which failed to explode as soon as he thought it should. After an interval of a minute or more he thought the fuse had gone out and approached the spot. He was digging over the charge when the dynamite exploded. A hole was torn in the side of his head, an eye was put out and the left shoulder badly mangled.

The attending surgeons say his chances for recovery are meager.

#### VIRULENT SMALLPOX CASE IN GREENSBURG

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
GREENSBURG, Ind., April 8.—A case of virulent smallpox has been discovered in this city. The victim is an employee of the Big Four Improvement works, named C. F. Sanders. Many people had been exposed before the nature of the disease was ascertained. It is feared that many cases may develop. Sanders contracted the disease at Warsaw.

Logansport Unions Withdraw.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 8.—The Central Labor Union of the city passed a resolution to-day to withdraw from the Gas Belt Celebration Association, the officers of which will meet at Huntington next Sunday to arrange for the Labor day celebration. Logansport will not be represented. The resolution was adopted because it is caused by no ill-feeling, but that the union feels that Logansport unions are strong enough to hold celebration of their own.

## Teachers Hold Many Meetings at Winona

### Regular Sessions and Section "Round Tables" Fill Up the Hours of a Busy Day.

Concert and Lecture

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
WARSAW, Ind., April 8.—Two regular sessions and a large number of section meetings were held by the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association to-day, and to-night there was a musical and literary entertainment in the Winona Auditorium.

Three strong addresses were delivered at the morning session. Prof. W. W. Stetson, of Augusta, Me., state superintendent of public instruction, spoke on "The Literary Training of the Teacher." "The Ethical Value in the Teaching of History" was the subject of an address by Prof. Wilbur F. Gordy, of Hartford, Conn. An interesting talk was made by Prof. A. Jones, of Marion, Ind., on "Some Obstacles to Progress in the Public Schools."

Six section meetings were held in various buildings at Winona and in Warsaw this afternoon. Superintendent C. E. Vinzant, of Anderson, presided at the meeting of the "grade teachers' section" and conducted the discussion on "What the Teacher Should Know." "What the Teacher Should Do" was the subject of the meeting of the "Elementary School Teachers' section." "What the Teacher Should Be" was the subject of the meeting of the "High School Teachers' section." "What the Teacher Should Have" was the subject of the meeting of the "Normal School Teachers' section." "What the Teacher Should Do" was the subject of the meeting of the "Normal School Teachers' section." "What the Teacher Should Be" was the subject of the meeting of the "Normal School Teachers' section." "What the Teacher Should Have" was the subject of the meeting of the "Normal School Teachers' section."

#### TEACHERS HOLD MANY MEETINGS AT WINONA

Regular Sessions and Section "Round Tables" Fill Up the Hours of a Busy Day.

Concert and Lecture

#### KILLS INSIDE GERMS

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For this reason, medicine is of little effect in a germ trouble, as every physician knows.

This problem of killing inside germs is the greatest problem that medical men ever met. These germs are the cause of most of the serious diseases. And the only way to cure such diseases is to kill those germs. An internal germicide, effective yet harmless, has been sought after more than anything else in the history of medical practice.

Liquezone has solved this problem. The chemist who discovered Liquezone first proved that germs are vegetables. Then he found that an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to germs. Liquezone is a germicide that gets to the very heart of the germ, and kills it. It is a germicide that gets to the very heart of the germ, and kills it. It is a germicide that gets to the very heart of the germ, and kills it.

There was a high-class musical and literary entertainment at the Winona Auditorium to-night. George R. Wendling, of Washington, delivered a lecture on "The Ethical Value in the Teaching of History," which preceded the evening's address. Miss Mary Ames, of North Manchester, and Miss James S. Frazer, of Warsaw, participated.

#### THOUSANDS OF RATS KILLED ON A WAGER

Pike County Nimrods Slay 4,308 Rodents with an Oyster Supper as the Inducement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
PETERSBURG, Ind., April 8.—The members of the F. M. B. A. held a big rat hunt near Spurgeon this week. Walter Powers and Edgar Farris were chosen captains, choosing sides. The winners were to be treated to an oyster supper, to be paid by the losers.

Burns in the neighborhood were visited and rats were slain by hundreds. The count showed the following results: Captain Powers, 1,015; Captain Farris, 3,300. Farris's men were the victors. The rats were taken to the pound, and constituted the count.

#### HAD BEEN DEAD AT LEAST THREE WEEKS

Body of James Smith, of Richmond and Fort Wayne, Found in River at Latter Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—The body of James Smith, a canvasser, aged thirty-seven years, was found at the junction of the St. Joe and the St. Mary's rivers to-day. Smith was missing for three weeks ago, and was then under the influence of liquor. No one had missed him since then, his business often taking him out of town. Corporal Stultz to-day that the body had been dead several weeks, and it is supposed that after he was seen at that time he fell into the high water and drowned.

He was born and for many years lived in Richmond, where he worked at his trade as a plumber, and where a brother and sister now live.

Body Found in the Lake.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.  
LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 8.—It is reported here that because of the discharge of two telegraph operators, formerly employed in Lafayette, but lately at Decatur, by the Washburn Railroad, it is considered likely that the officials of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will demand of the Washburn Company the reinstatement of the discharged men, giving notice that a strike will be called unless the order is complied with.

Telegraph Operators May Strike.

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No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour.

# 50c Bottles of Liquezone and Gave them to a Million Sick Ones.

## Is There Anyone Else Who Needs It?

When we purchased the rights to Liquezone, we promised to buy a million bottles and give them to a million of the sick. Now we have done it—at a cost of \$500,000. We have published this offer in nearly every home in America. One result is this: There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but someone there can tell what Liquezone will do. And nearly every one you meet knows some friend whom Liquezone has cured. Another result is this: The demand for Liquezone is now greater than for any other remedy in existence. More people use it than medicine. And we cannot doubt that more sickness is being cured by Liquezone than by all drugs combined.

#### What Liquezone Is

Liquezone is the result of a process which, for more than twenty years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—large oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time.

Each cubic inch of Liquezone requires the use of 1,250 cubic feet of the gas. It is this remarkable condensation that gives Liquezone its power—the power to do what oxygen does.

Liquezone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Nothing whatever goes into it save the gas and the liquid used to absorb it.

#### Kills Inside Germs

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For this reason, medicine is of little effect in a germ trouble, as every physician knows.

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#### Acts Like Oxygen

But Liquezone is more than a germicide. It is also a tonic, with which no other product can compare. It is just such a tonic as an excess of oxygen gas would be, if it could be held in the blood. Oxygen is the vital part of life; the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is so essential to every function of life that without it, a human being would die in three minutes.

But oxygen is a gas and unstable. The blood cannot hold an excess. Liquezone is a liquid, concentrated and stable—not even volatile. In the process of manufacture it takes from the gas its virtues, and it carries those virtues to every cell of every tissue. It gives to every nerve center just what it needs.

#### What Medicine Does

The utmost that medicine can do is to act as a spur to nature. This is true in any disease, as your physician will tell you. Drugs never give to the body any element it needs. And drugs never kill inside germs.

Medicine sometimes spurs nature to overcome the germs; but those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. A cure by drugs is always doubtful, and in some diseases impossible. Some of you have continued

#### We Offer \$1,000

For a disease germ that Liquezone can't kill, and this offer is published on the label of every bottle.

Not what this fact means. All that is necessary to cure any germ trouble is to kill the germs. Nature will do the balance. A germ disease must end when the germs are destroyed; nothing is more certain than that. And all the skill in the world cannot cure such a trouble while those germs exist.

Liquezone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and none can resist it. The results are inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to it, and it cures disease which medicine never cures.

#### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquezone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We first tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We proved it in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We cured with it every disease which was considered incurable.

Then we spent \$50,000 to give a million bottles away—to let a million sick ones try it. We thus staked a total of \$50,000 right at the start, on our absolute faith in this product. Can any one suppose that we made such an investment without knowing that Liquezone would do what we claimed it would?

We publish no testimonials, no evidence of cures; no letters from physicians or patients, though we have more such letters than any other medicine in the world. We simply buy a bottle of Liquezone for each sick one we learn of, and ask him to see for himself what it does. Don't you know that a product must have remarkable merit—a virtue which brings instant benefit to all—to stand such a test as that?

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